

XVI.—*Birds'-nesting in and around Lucknow.*

By WILLIAM JESSE, La Martinière College, Lucknow, Oude.

FOR the ornithologist British India is a country in which there is still a vast amount of work to be done. The great Empire of the East is of such enormous extent, and comprises such wide differences of climate—from the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas to the tropical districts of the Peninsula, from the arid plains of Sind to the moist jungles of Assam—that it would be an utter impossibility for the fauna to be similar throughout the area. Much has been accomplished during the last 50 years towards acquiring a knowledge of the bird-life in this portion of the globe, and the work of Hodgson, Jerdon, and Blyth, and later of Mr. A. O. Hume, not to mention many others, has been such that we have a wide knowledge of Indian ornithology in general; what is now wanted is a more detailed working-up of the various Provinces and Districts. This has been done admirably in many cases; notably by Messrs. E. W. Oates (Burma), W. V. Legge (Ceylon), H. E. Barnes (Bombay), and Murray (Sind), all of whom have published in book-form the results of their labours; but there are still many districts which, up to the present, have not been as thoroughly and systematically searched as those above mentioned. The birds of the North-west Provinces and of Oude have been so well studied by Messrs. Hume, R. M. Adam, and W. E. Brooks that I do not intend to attempt any description of the avifauna of the Provinces in general, but simply to record the results of my first eight months' birds'-nesting in the neighbourhood of La Martinière College, Lucknow. The area in which I have taken all my eggs is contained in a semicircle, with the College for a centre and a distance of three miles as a radius.

The climate of this part of India is, as is well known, divided into three distinct seasons: the cold weather, the hot weather, and the "rains." The cold weather begins about the middle of October and continues until about the middle or end of March, when the hot weather begins and lasts

until the "rains" break, an event usually occurring between the 15th and 20th of June.

There are eggs to be found in every month from January to December inclusive, but in the area mentioned the number found before February or after September is small.

La Martinière College stands in a mango-park of about 300 acres. Adjoining this is the Wingfield Park, a large well-kept space filled with trees and ornamental shrubs, and renowned amongst the College boys as a place for Bulbuls' nests, while further on are the Horticultural Gardens. To the east of the College flows the Goomti, in the banks of which scores of the Indian Sand-Martin and the Bank-Mynah have excavated their holes, and beyond this stretches a level sandy plain dotted here and there with clumps of mango and babool trees. The Oude and Rohilkund railway crosses the river at right angles, and traverses this plain on its way to Mogul Serai, and all along the sides of the line grow clumps of the tall sharp "patowal" grass, in which, during the rainy season, the Wren-Warblers weave their beautiful little nests.

During the earlier part of the cold weather there is not much to be found near the College. Out in the District the Vultures, Falcons, Hawks, and Owls are the principal breeders, but they hardly come quite so close to the city as three miles. Besides these, the Indian Sand-Martin (*Cotyle sinensis*), Indian Hoopoe (*Upupa nigripennis*), and two or three species of Dove are the chief birds to be found nesting before February. The White-backed Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) sometimes builds within a short distance of the College, but most pairs seem to nest well away from the city. In other parts of Upper India, however, this Vulture seeks the neighbourhood of man to breed, often building its nests on the trees situated in the native bazaars, where the birds find abundance of food for themselves and young.

Natives very rarely disturb or interfere with birds or their nests, and colonies of various species, Crows, Paddy-birds, Bayas, &c., are met with in and around almost every village. In February and March the eggs of the Kites, White

Scavenger-Vultures, Kingfishers, Paroquets, Woodpeckers, Barbets, Wire-tailed Swallows, Rollers, Nuthatches, Honey-suckers, Babblers, Bulbuls, Jungle-Crows, Minivets, and many others may be taken, and the nesting-season may be said to have fairly commenced. The House-Kite (*Milvus forinda*) breeds in large trees all over cantonments and civil lines, and its nest is a very conspicuous object.

Kites, as a rule, do not interfere when their nests are touched, but I knew of one pair that were an exception. In this case the birds were so bold that they knocked the cap off the head of a boy who happened to be passing the tree in which the nest was placed. Another boy tried to get the eggs, but one of the birds dashed at him when within a few feet of the nest, driving its claws through his clothes, and so startling him that he beat a hasty retreat. After that the nest was left undisturbed.

On two occasions, on going up to a Kite's nest, I found that one of the eggs had a hole in it, apparently made by the bird's beak or claw. Whether they were thus damaged by accident or from anger I cannot say. In one case the old bird sat very close on her single egg, which eventually proved to be quite rotten; the white of the egg with the mud of the nest had formed a cake over the hole, and presumably the bird was either unconscious of, or had quite forgotten, the damage done. Mr. A. O. Hume ('Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds') mentions similar cases in his articles on *Falco jugger* and *F. chicquera*.

The White Scavenger-Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), or, as the College boys call it, the White Hawk, has several nests in and around the station. Most of these are on ruins or private bungalows, and are consequently difficult to get. I only managed to examine three, and of these two were on trees. The first nest that I found was a collection of sticks, rags, dung, and putrefying skin, piled in the first fork of a very large mango, about 10 feet from the ground. In this evil-smelling mass lay two very richly-coloured eggs, which proved to be quite fresh. Both birds were by the nest, but on our approach they flew off, and, settling on the

ground about 20 yards from the tree, calmly watched the robbery of their possessions. I subsequently got a third egg from this nest, if anything, more handsomely marked than the others. Unfortunately I did not know the peculiarity of these eggs, and, as this one was very dirty, I commenced washing it with soap and water, scrubbing it with a nail-brush. To my great surprise and vexation, all one side and part of the other were quite spoilt, and I learned by experience—the most excellent of teachers—that, unless washed with the greatest care, these eggs lose much of their beautiful coloration. What the nature of the markings is I do not know, nor can I find any remarks as to its composition amongst the authorities on ornithology. The natives declare that it is blood.

One of the most beautiful nests to be found about this time is that of the Thick-billed Flower-pecker (*Piprisoma agile*). It is a beautiful little purse—hanging from a small branch in such a way that the wood makes a sort of rafter as it passes through the nest—and is made chiefly of down and spider's web, mixed with some vegetable fibre, which gives the whole structure a reddish-brown colour. One peculiarity of this nest is that it can be rolled up and unrolled again without losing its shape. The eggs remind me more of those of the European Grasshopper-Warbler than of any others with which I am acquainted, though of course they are smaller.

The nests of this species and of the Small Minivet (*Pericrocotus peregrinus*) are difficult to find, and the most successful method is to watch the birds, if they appear to be building. I cannot understand why Mr. Hume only mentions the months of June, July, and August as the breeding-time of this Minivet. I know the species well, having obtained nests, eggs, and birds, and this year, at any rate, no eggs were taken in Lucknow to my knowledge after the beginning of May; so I am surprised that Mr. Hume did not find them earlier.

The first nest with eggs of this species that I found was taken on April 9th, and a description of the discovery and subsequent taking of the nest may be of interest.

One morning towards the end of March I was walking with some of the College boys through a mango "tôp" on the look-out for nests, when we caught sight of a pair of "Rajah Lals," as the natives call these birds, flying about in the upper branches of one of the biggest mangoes. In a second I had my glasses on them, and, proceeding to inspect them and the tree very closely, at last made out what I thought might be the nest. One of the boys at once commenced the ascent, when the male bird, by flying in, put an end to all doubts as to its identity. Having climbed a little above the level of the nest, the boy was able to see that it was empty, so we left it undisturbed for the present. On the 9th of April we returned, and the same boy, climbing up, saw that there were eggs. The thing to do now was to get them, and a very difficult task it proved. The birds had built at the end of a thin branch between 30 ft. and 40 ft. from the ground, and to me from below it looked a most hazardous attempt. Fearing an accident, therefore, I begged the lad to come down, but he said he was confident that he could reach the nest, and, my desire to obtain the eggs overcoming my prudence, I allowed him to try. Balancing himself by a few small twigs, he left the main trunk and stepped out upon the branch; very gradually he stooped, and stretched out his hand and succeeded in reaching the nest, which, greatly to my relief and delight, he brought down in safety.

I saw no more of these birds after the month of May, though why I do not know. The College boys declare that this species and the larger one (*P. speciosus*) only breed here in March and April. Nobody got the eggs of the latter this year, though a pair of birds, evidently nesting, were brought to me in the flesh in the beginning of March. The mangoes in La Martinière Park are full of notes, occupied in the earlier part of the season by the Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta castaneiventris*), the Indian Roller (*Coracias indica*), and the Spotted Owlet (*Athene brama*); and later on, in May and June, by the Common Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*). The first-named is a very early breeder; the hole is plastered up with mud in the same

way as that of the European Nuthatch, and the eggs are similar. In none of the nests of the Roller which I examined did I find any lining, and the Owlets, which inhabit similar situations, often do not line their holes.

The two species of Barbet, namely, Franklin's Green Barbet (*Megalaima caniceps*) and the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholema indica*), which nest here, dig their holes (of course unlined) in rotten branches, the latter species generally choosing the under side. The Golden Woodpecker (*Brachypternus aurantius*) also breeds here, and probably the Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Picus mahrattensis*), for I saw the latter several times during the season, though I was unable to find a nest.

The pretty little Bee-eaters, *Merops viridis* and *Merops philippensis*, lay their eggs just when the hot weather is well started (April and May). It requires a large amount of patience and perseverance, after having found a hole, to dig it out. There you stand in your lightest clothes, the thermometer at 150°, and probably a hot wind blowing, the baked sand-hills radiating the heat like a furnace, and the ground like iron. After perhaps an hour's desperate digging, you come upon the hen-bird in her boudoir. Alas! the wretched little hussy has determined that the first egg is not to be laid till to-morrow, and there you are, the perspiration streaming down your face, fagged out, and in anything but a Christian-like frame of mind, without a single egg to reward you for your toil. From the second week in April to the end of July is the nesting-season, *par excellence*, in Lucknow. The chief birds then breeding, besides many before mentioned, are the various Cuckoos, Tailor-birds, Warblers, Tree-Pies, Shrikes, Drongos, Crows, Mynahs, Larks, Sparrows, Orioles, and Paddy-birds.

The Tailor-bird (*Orthotomus longicaudus*), though by no means uncommon, does not attract much attention, except by its call, which is loud. The nest is always difficult to find, and those which I have taken or had brought me have never been composed of more than three leaves. The Indian Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), which is closely related to

the European bird, is very common in the hot weather, but its beautiful basket-shaped nests can, in many cases, be taken only at some risk. I have always found them placed between the slender forks of an outer branch, at heights varying from 10 ft. to 50 ft. from the ground.

The Indian Magpie, or rather Tree-Pie—for it differs in many points from the enemy of the gamekeeper—makes a rough undomed nest at the top of some tree, and lays from three to five eggs, which vary in colour from salmon-pink, richly blotched with brown, to a light green feebly marked with grey or brownish green. In the shape of the bill and tail as well as in habits this species differs considerably from *Pica*. The birds are often to be found going about in small parties, and when undisturbed they have a pretty call, something like “*cogee-cog-ee*,” but if angry or alarmed they make the most disagreeable sound.

I found all my eggs of the Paddy-bird or Pond-Heron (*Ardeola grayi*) in May and the early part of June. Mr. Hume says that in Upper India the breeding-season is from July to August, and Colonel G. F. L. Marshall does not record nests earlier than June. This species, together with the Indian House-Crow (*Corvus impudicus*) and the Pied Mynah (*Sturnopastor contra*), breed at the same time near Lucknow. They all seem to prefer the neighbourhood of man during the nesting-season; indeed, I have never got the eggs of the Paddy-bird except from trees situated in some native village. The Crows and Mynahs seem to prefer babool-trees, while the Paddy-bird usually selects the sheshum, or, failing that, the mango.

When the “rains” commence, the following may be found breeding:—Ground-Cuckoos, Water-birds in general (except Terns), Weaver-birds, and most of the Warblers. Besides these, many of the species already mentioned continue laying.

Two species of Ground-Cuckoo occur in Lucknow rarely: the Bengal Sirkeer (*Taccocua sirkee*) and the common Coucal or “Crow-Pheasant” (*Centropus rufipennis*).

The Sirkeer is a very shy bird and not particularly common.

The only nest of this bird that I found was an enormous mass of leaves at the top of a mango-tree; the centre contained a very deep depression, lined with grass, in which lay four rather elongated white eggs. The nest was built up considerably more on one side than on the other, but was not by any means domed.

All the nests of the "Crow-Pheasant" that I have examined have been like enormous balls of twigs and grass, lined with grass and leaves, and having a hole at one side for entrance and exit. The eggs are rather larger and decidedly rounder than those of the Sirkeer, but, like them, are covered with a chalky substance that can be easily scratched with the finger-nail.

The White-breasted Waterhen (*Gallinula phœnicura*) is a bird very locally distributed, occurs in and around Lucknow. I had the good fortune to get a nest containing three fresh eggs near the railway line, and I saw another nest in the Wingfield Park, from which I was told by some boys that they got seven eggs.

Some of the prettiest nests imaginable are those of the Wren-Warblers. Two species—namely, Stewart's Wren-Warbler (*Prinia stewarti*) and the Earth-brown Wren-Warbler (*Prinia inornata*)—are very common here. The first usually builds a nest like that of the Tailor-bird, differing, however, in the larger number of leaves used in the construction. Sometimes the nest is a deep pocket like that of the Earth-brown Wren-Warbler. The eggs are always of a brick-red or mahogany colour, rather darker in shade at the large end. The Earth-brown Wren-Warbler makes a deep cup of grass beautifully plaited and woven between the stems of the "patowal." Sometimes one side is much more built up than the other, so that the entrance appears to be in the side. The eggs are of two distinct types: the first has a greenish-blue ground, profusely blotched, spotted, and streaked with brown, purple, and black; the second has similar markings on a white or pale pink ground. Of this latter type Mr. Hume remarks that eggs are "so rare that I have only seen about six in as many



hundreds." I considered myself fortunate, therefore, to have found two nests this year, one containing three, and the other four eggs, marked in this manner. The Common Weaver-bird (*Ploceus baya*) appears to breed about here during September and October, though in most other parts of India they seem to begin earlier. One nest that I found contained four eggs, a very unusual number, two being but rarely exceeded.

The small number of eggs in a clutch is remarkable in India. Three is the average, but many species lay only two, while in Europe I have usually found an average of four or five in each clutch. Probably in colder climates a larger percentage of the young die, and consequently more eggs are laid to allow for accidents.

Another noticeable fact is the large number of species which lay two, and sometimes three, *distinct* types of egg. The common "King-Crow" lays sometimes a pure white egg, at other times a salmon or pinkish egg spotted with brown and red. The eggs of the Tailor-bird may be either blue with small red dots, or white with red blotches. I have already referred to the differences in the eggs of the Tree-Pie and in those of the Earth-brown Wren-Warbler. In no case do you find two types in the same nest, nor, so far as I have observed, does the parent of one type of egg ever produce one of the other.

A third peculiarity that I have noticed very often, though I have seen no reference to it in the various books that I have read, is the gregarious instinct of Indian birds. I have often tramped miles without seeing a nest, in places which would appear to be perfectly adapted, and then have come suddenly across quite a number close together.

On one occasion, for instance, when walking along the railway line, I saw a Golden Oriole fly across into some sheshum trees. On following, I discovered her nest about 6 feet from the ground, ready for eggs. On the next tree were nests and eggs of the Red Turtledove, Red-vented Bulbul, and King-Crow; and on the next tree to that were two Crow's nests. On another occasion I found the House-

Kite, Indian Roller, and Spotted Owlet, nesting within a few feet of each other on the same mango.

In my own bungalow and on the trees immediately around it, none of which were more than 50 yards away, the following species bred this year:—House-Kite (*Milvus govinda*), Jungle-Crow (*Corvus culminatus*), House-Crow (*C. impudicus*), Indian Tree-Pie (*Dendrocitta rufa*), Indian Hoopoe (*Upupa nigripennis*), Purple Honeysucker (*Arachnechthra asiatica*), House-Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Bengal Babbler (*Crateropus canorus*), Brown-backed Robin (*Thamnobia cambaiensis*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Common Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*), Common Drongo or "King-Crow" (*Dicrurus ater*), Indian White-eye (*Zosterops palpebrosus*), and Speckled Turtledove (*Turtur suratensis*).

In addition to these a *Neophron* usually builds on my roof, but did not do so this year, as repairs were being executed. Why birds, often with such opposite habits as the Kite and the Roller, should breed near each other, puzzles me. The only reason I can assign for it is that they think that there is safety in numbers.

On my nesting excursions I have never got much help from the native, and sometimes very much the reverse. On one occasion, when taking a Vulture's nest, I was badly assaulted, and had great difficulty in getting away. The people are very ignorant and prejudiced, and it is often very difficult to persuade them that you mean no harm. I am always particularly careful not to offend their sensibilities, but unfortunately collisions between villagers and Europeans frequently occur, sometimes the one, sometimes the other being in fault, and the best thing is to keep clear of native dwellings altogether.

In the accompanying list will be found a summary of the nests and eggs obtained this year. I have also added the native (Lucknow) names for as many species as I have been able to obtain.

Details.	Native Name.	Scientific Name.	English Name.
Eggs: Nov. 21, 1895; Dec. 24. Egg: March 14, 1895. Eggs: Dec. 1894. Eggs: May 1895. Eggs: Feb. 2, 23; March 11, 22, 30, 1895. Eggs: March 18, 21; April 4, 7, 13, 1895. Eggs: March 6, 1895. Eggs: Feb. 6, 22, 1895. Eggs: July 7, 1895. Eggs: April 22; May 5, 1895. Eggs: May 1895. Eggs: April 15, 16, 17, 20, 1895. Eggs: March 1895. Eggs: March 1895. Nest-hole: May 10, 1895. Eggs: March 23; April 10, 1895. Eggs: March 22; April 24; May 24, 1895.	Chamrar (Hidh). Gidh or Kal Murgah. Lungger. Shikra. Chil. Tu. Leishra. Milkant. Milkila or Maechhi Karta.	<i>Cypus bengalensis</i> (Lath.). <i>Xophron percnopterus</i> (Linn.). <i>Falco jugger</i> (Gray). <i>Micronus badius</i> (Teml.). <i>Mitrus govarda</i> (Sykes). <i>Athene brama</i> (Temm.). <i>Hirundo smithi</i> (Leach). <i>Cotyle sinensis</i> (Tray). <i>Cypselus affinis</i> (Tray). <i>Merops viridis</i> (Linn.). <i>— phillipensis</i> (Linn.). <i>Coracias indica</i> (Linn.). <i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linn.). <i>Halcyon smyrenensis</i> (Linn.). <i>Brevicephurus aurantius</i> (Linn.). <i>Megalaima caniceps</i> (Frankl.). <i>Xantholemma indica</i> (Lath.).	White-backed Vulture. White Scavenger Vulture. Lungger Falcon. Shikra. House-Kite. Spotted Owllet. Wire-tailed Swallow. Indian Sand-Martin. Indian Swift. Common Bee-eater. Blue-tailed Bee-eater. Indian Roller. Pied Kingfisher. White-breasted Kingfisher. Gold-backed Woodpecker. Franklin's Green Barbet. (Timson-breasted Barbet.

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Native Name.	Details.
Rose-ringed Paroquet.	<i>Palæornis torquatus</i> (Bodd.).	Tota.	Eggs: March 22, 1895.
Pied Crested Cuckoo.	<i>Coccyzus melanoleucus</i> (Gmel.).	Chatak.	Eggs: July 1895.
Indian Koel.	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i> (Linn.).	Koel.	Eggs: May, June, 1895.
Common Coucal.	<i>Centropus rufipennis</i> (Ill.).	Mohok.	Eggs: June 27; July 9, 18, 1895.
Bengal Sirkeer.	<i>Taccocua sirkee</i> (Gray).		Eggs: July 5, 1895.
Purple Honeysucker.	<i>Arachnechthra asiatica</i> (Linn.).		Eggs: Feb. 26; March 13, 23, 27,
			30; April 4, 24, 1895.
Thick-billed Flower-pecker.	<i>Piprisoma agile</i> (Tick.).		Eggs: March 30; April 25, 1895.
Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch.	<i>Sitta castaneiventris</i> (Frankl.).		Eggs: Feb. 21; March 10, 14, 1895.
Indian Hoopoe.	<i>Upupa nigripennis</i> (Gould).	Hud-hud.	Eggs: March 22, 1895.
Rufous-backed Shrike.	<i>Lanius erythronotus</i> (Gmel.).		Eggs: May 1895.
Common Wood-Shrike.	<i>Tephrodornis pondiceriana</i> (Gmel.).		Eggs: June 1895.
Small Minivet.	<i>Perierocotus peregrinus</i> (Linn.).	Chota Raja Lal.	Eggs: April 9, 1895.
Common Drongo.	<i>Dicrurus ater</i> (Herm.).	Ho Junga.	Eggs: April 30; May 3, 7; June 1,
			6, 9, 1895.
Bengal Babbler.	<i>Crateropus canorus</i> (Linn.).	Sat Bhai.	Eggs: March 3, 20; April 14, 15;
			May 24, 1895.
Striated Bush-Babbler.	<i>Argya caudata</i> (Drap.).		Eggs: March 22, 1895.
Red-whiskered Bulbul.	<i>Otocompsa emeria</i> (Shaw).	Kanera Bulbul.	Eggs: April 5, 17; May 5, 1895.
Bengal Red-vented Bulbul.	<i>Molpastes bengalensis</i> .	Bulbul.	Eggs: April 20; June 13, 16, 1895.

Eggs: June 9, 25, 29, 1895.	Pila Chirya.	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i> (Sykes).	Indian Golden Oriole.
Eggs: June 6, 1895.	Dayal.	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linn.).	Magpie Robin.
Eggs: Mar. 13, 21, 24, 31; April 13, 19; May 13; June 28, 1895.	Dhama.	<i>Thamnobita cambarensis</i> (Lath.).	Brown-backed Robin.
Eggs: April 1895.	Shama.	<i>Cercomela fusca</i> (Blyth).	Brown Rock-Chat.
Nest: Apr. 13. Eggs: May, June 1895.	Phudki.	<i>Orthotomus longicaudus</i> (Gmel.).	Indian Tailor-bird.
Eggs: March 31; June 28; July 12, 18, 1895.	Thie-thie.	<i>Prinia steerarti</i> (Blyth).	Stewart's Wren-Warbler.
Eggs: March 30; April 7. Nests: July 1895.	Phudki.	<i>Cisticola eurystans</i> (Frankl.).	Rufous Grass-Warbler.
Eggs: June 20, 21, 27, 28; July 12, 22; Aug. 21, 1895.	Phudki.	<i>Dryinopus terricolor</i> (Hume).	Barth-brown Warbler.
Eggs: June 29, 1895.		<i>Trankhina buchmanii</i> (Blyth).	Rufous-fronted Warbler.
Eggs: April 18, 1895.		<i>Motacilla madagascariensis</i> (Gmel.).	Indian Pied Wagtail.
Eggs: June 3, 7, 9, 13, 25, 1895.	Chota Kowa.	<i>Corvus impudicus</i> (Hodgs.).	Indian House-Crow.
Eggs: April 27, 1895.	Barra Kowa.	— <i>culminatus</i> (Sykes).	Jungle-Crow.
Eggs: April 12; May 19, 26, 1895.	Meorti.	<i>Dendrocyitta rufa</i> (Lath.).	Indian Tree-Pie.
Eggs: May 15, 16; June 6, 1895.	Abulka.	<i>Sturnopastor contra</i> (Linn.).	Pied Mynah.
Eggs: June 15, 28, 1895.	Mynah.	<i>Aeridotheres tristis</i> (Linn.).	Common Mynah.
Eggs: May 5, 27; June 1, 1895.	Darya Mynah.	— <i>gingivianus</i> (Lath.).	Bank-Mynah.
Eggs: Sept. 25, 27, 1895.	Baya.	<i>Iloecus baya</i> (Blyth).	Common Weaver-bird.
Eggs: Jan. Nests: March 1895.	Chiruka.	<i>Munia multibarata</i> (Linn.).	Pin-tailed Munia.

Details.	Native Name.	Scientific Name.	English Name.
Eggs: April 3; May 17, 23, 1895. Eggs: May 1895. Eggs: April. Nests: June, July, August, 1895.	Gerya.	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linn.). — <i>flavicolis</i> (Frankl.). <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temm.).	House-Sparrow. Yellow-throated Sparrow. Indian White-eye.
Eggs: July 22, 1895. Eggs: May 1895. Eggs: May, June, 1895. Eggs: March 14, 20, 31; April 19; May 7, 8, 1895.	Hural.	<i>Mivora cantillans</i> (Jerd.). <i>Crocopus chlorogaster</i> (Blyth). <i>Columba intermedia</i> (Strickl.). <i>Turtur surtensis</i> (Gmel.).	† Singing Bush-Lark. Green Pigeon. Rock-Pigeon. Speckled Turtle-dove.
Eggs: June 11, 13, 20, 1895. Eggs: May, June, 1895. Eggs: May 1895. Eggs: March 31, 1895. Eggs: June, July, 1895. Eggs: June, July, 1895. Eggs: June 27, 1895.	Pindak.	— <i>humilis</i> (Temm.). — <i>risorius</i> (Linn.); <i>Turnix dussumieri</i> (Temm.). <i>Agialitis philippensis</i> (Scopoli). <i>Lobivanelus indicus</i> (Bodd.). <i>Otilenemus indicus</i> (Salvad.). <i>Gallinula phoenicea</i> (Penn.).	Ruddy Turtle-dove. Ringed Turtle-dove. † Lesser Button Quail. † Small-ringed Plover. Red-wattled Lapwing. Indian Stone-Plover. White-breasted Waterhen.
Eggs: May 8, 14; June 6, 1895.	Band Murchhai. Bogla.	<i>Ardeola grayi</i> (Sykes).	Pond-Heron.

In the case of eggs marked (†), though I am fairly convinced of their genuineness, yet they have hardly been sufficiently identified for me to be certain as to their authenticity.